



## ***MPRI Pilot Sites: Communities Dedicated to Reducing Crime & Increasing Parolee Success***

The plan for statewide implementation of the MPRI Model is structured using a pilot-testing model. Over a three-year period, the state will implement the MPRI Model beginning with eight Pilot Sites in 2005. During fiscal year (FY) 2006 (October 2005–September 2006), another seven sites will incorporate the lessons learned from the first set of Pilot Sites for a total of 14 fully operational jurisdictions covering 75% of the state. During the third year, FY2007 (October 2006–September 2007), the rest of the state will begin implementation.

Pilot Sites are organized under a structure that parallels the statewide initiative. Each Pilot Site has three key groups of stakeholders who will be instrumental to the wide range of activities needed for full implementation of the MPRI Model.

- **Local ReEntry Advisory Council:** Advises, informs, and supports the implementation process along the same lines as the statewide MPRI Advisory Council. These councils are created for the purpose of building support for the local implementation of the MPRI Model and will work to educate the community on how the initiative will create safer neighborhoods and better citizens. Each Advisory Council may have as many as 150 members.
- **Steering Team:** Develops, oversees, and monitors the local implementation process and coordinates local community involvement in the overall statewide MPRI development process. The Steering Team is led by four co-chairs:
  - The **Warden** of a local prison from where the inmates will be released when the MPRI Model is fully implemented (MDOC, Correctional Facilities Administration).
  - A **Parole Supervision Representative** from the local MDOC Field Operations Administration office.
  - **Two Community Representatives** drawn from the large number of local faith, human service, and planning organizations who are critical to the local effort.

Each Steering Team includes representatives or service providers associated with the MPRI partner government agencies representing the service modalities that must be included in successful re-entry planning. These representatives are active on the Steering Team because of the strong mandate from the Governor for multi-agency collaboration and participation as well as agency leaders encouraging and empowering their active participation.

The four co-chairs of the Steering Team will work directly with the Community Coordinator who is assigned to their jurisdiction and may be housed in the local parole office. The Community Coordinator will, in one sense, “staff” the Steering Team under the guidance of the four co-chairs. It is expected that the parole representative co-chair of each Steering Team will act as the “single point of contact” for interaction between the local group and the state organizers so that direct and

frequent communication is possible. The specific responsibilities and role of the Community Coordinator are described in the next section.

- **Transition Team:** Supports offenders in the transition planning process and guides the offender from the institution back into the community through a case-management approach. The Transition Teams are comprised of key local service providers, drawn from the membership of the Steering Teams, whose major responsibilities include the local and essential input needed to develop and implement the Transition Accountability Plans for the ReEntry (TAP2), Community Supervision (TAP3) and Discharge (TAP4) Phases. The Transition Team will be led by the Field Operations Administration parole representative—who also serves as one of the co-chairs of the Steering Team—since the function of the parole officer is to work toward parolee success under a case-management model. (Although the case-management work of the future will be guided by Evidence-Based Practices.)

## ***Local Organizational Structure of the MPRI***

